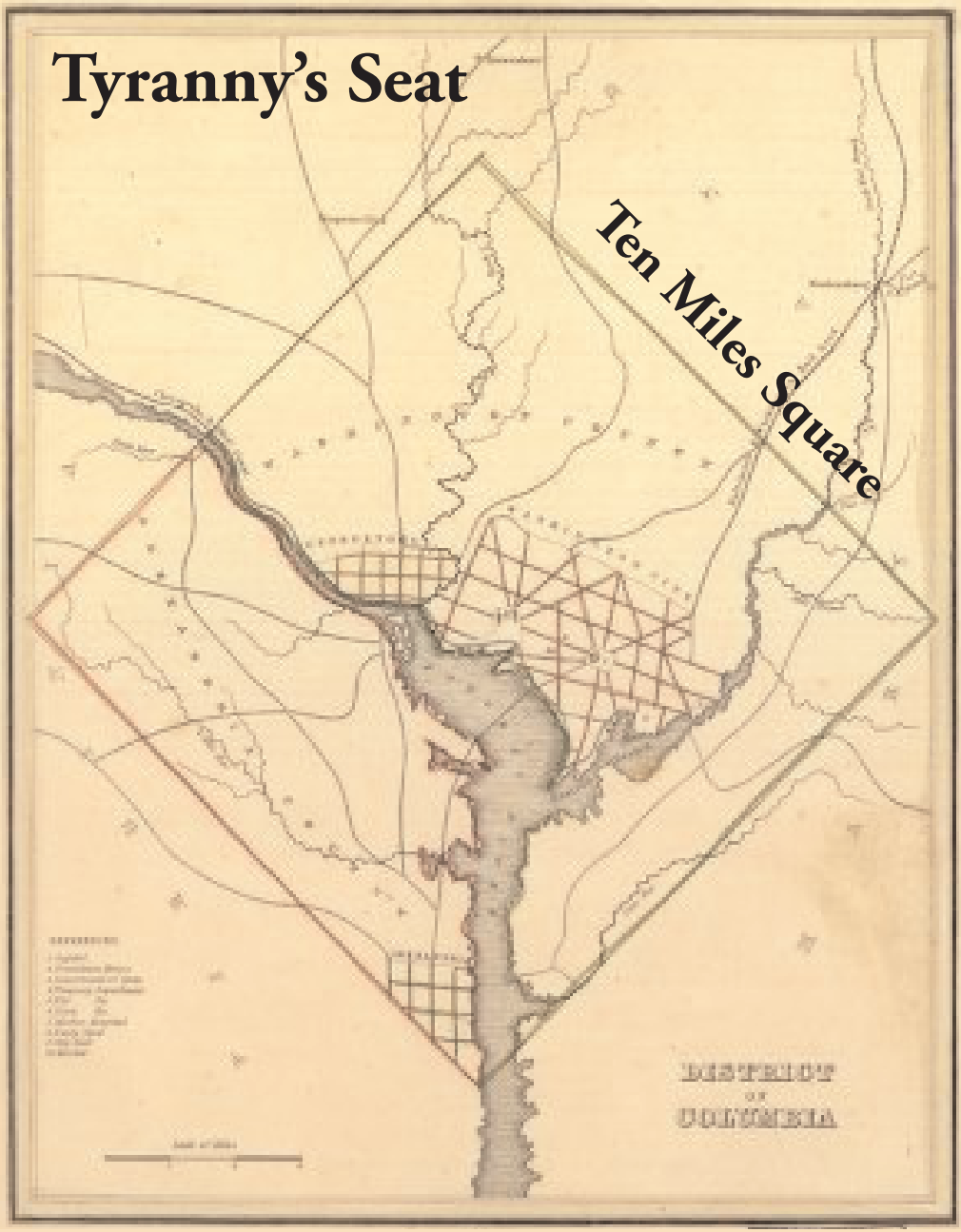
Tyranny's Seat



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Tyranny's Seat, Ten Miles Square

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Restoring Liberty and Justice, Once and For All

www.PatriotCorps.org

Foreword

Advocates for strict construction of the U.S. Constitution are often a funny lot.

Many allege government doesn't follow the Constitution. But to fix this tragic predicament, frequently they propose new amendments, presumably which would then also be ignored.

Or, perhaps government wouldn't ignore a new amendment, but would actually enforce it, but creatively.

For example, what if a Balanced Budget Amendment, instead of being the supposed cure for limiting sacred-cow liberal expenditures which cannot now be touched politically, simply became the new constitutional mandate for raising taxes?

But beyond that possibility, do we really even want to send the message that anything government can afford is acceptable?

Not everything better than out current situation should be sought or accepted.

Instead, the supreme yardstick for allowable government action should be our whole Constitution, properly enforced.

So, before we try and "fix" our problems, we should first accurately diagnose them. If we don't, chances are too high that we'll simply end up damaging our beloved Constitution.

This author argues our Constitution doesn't necessarily need so much fixing, as much as it needs to be properly understood.

Any successful program for properly enforcing the spirit of the whole Constitution must first plainly show how the government currently behaves in omnipotent fashion with impunity.

Part II of this booklet (*The Problem)* covers this important ground, while Part III (*The Cure)* looks into the needed remedy.

But first a few basics of American government must be covered in Part I (*The Promise)*…

Part I

Paradise Promised

Chapter One: Legislative Representation

Premise:

These United States of America were founded upon Legislative Representation, which is essential to Liberty.

Proofs:

1. Declaration of Rights and Grievances: "That the foundation of English liberty, and of all free government, is a right in the people to participate in their legislative council."
2. Declaration of Independence:
    a. Governments derive "their just Powers from the consent of the governed."
    b. The right of "Representation in the Legislature" is a right "inestimable" to the people.
3. U.S. Constitution — Article IV, Section 4: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government."

Discussion:

Legislative Representation is the quintessential cornerstone of American Liberty. This principle was unequivocally stated in the 1774 Declaration of Rights wherein the First Continental Congress asserted:

> "That the foundation of English liberty, and of all free government, is a right in the people to participate in their legislative council."

Our 1776 Declaration of Independence expresses this principle as the right of "Representation in the Legislature," a right therein affirmed to be "inestimable" to the people.

So great is this right of representation, in other words, its true worth cannot be properly estimated or fully appreciated.

The Declaration further acknowledges that governments derive "their just Powers from the consent of the governed."

Our 1787 Constitution for the United States of America, in Article IV, Section 4, similarly details:

> "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government."

A republican *Form of Government* is *representative* government; a government whereby freely-elected representatives act within defined parameters according to their delegated powers.

Even our colonial history confirms representative government. Locally-elected assemblies handled legislative matters, including raising taxes, while royal governors only administered the law.

The 1754 - 1763 French and Indian War, however, changed the political climate for the American colonies.

The British king and Parliament, seeking to refill the drained treasury after defending their interests, laid their first (actively enforced) taxes in their 1764 Sugar Act and 1765 Stamp Act.

American reaction to the first (effective) laying of British taxes in the 13 American colonies was swift and widespread.

This was especially true regarding the Stamp Act, which affected larger numbers of colonists as taxes were laid on newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, titles, deeds, licenses, playing cards, and even dice.

The 1765 Stamp Act Congress met in New York and issued their Declaration of Rights and Grievances, whereby they held:

1. "That it is inseparably essential to the freedom of a people, and the undoubted right of Englishmen that no taxes be imposed on them but with their own consent, given personally, or by their representatives;" and
2. "That the only representatives of the people of these colonies are persons chosen therein by themselves."

The colonies also exerted economic pressure on the British by entering into non-importation agreements with one another.

As powerful British merchants began feeling the financial repercussions from the loss of American trade, they exerted political pressure on Parliament to heed American grievances.

Parliament ultimately bowed to mounting pressure but nevertheless sought to save face by leaving a miniscule tax on tea as they repealed the Stamp Act and most of the 1767 Townshend duties.

If the Americans conceded to paying a small tax on tea, Parliament knew their power to lay a tax in any large amount, on any item whatsoever, was protected.

And if Parliament could tax Americans without their consent, then they could bind the Americans "in all cases whatsoever," as Parliament boldly proclaimed.

The first Tea Party was soon born as the tea yet laden on the ships (because of the non-importation agreements) was thrown overboard into the Boston harbor.

In time, open rebellion broke out and our War of Independence was officially underway.

Chapter Two: Tyranny

Premise:

Tyranny is others legislating for us "in all cases whatsoever."

Proofs:

1. In the Declaratory Act, British Parliament claimed they and the king were empowered to legislate for the American colonies "*in all cases whatsoever."*
2. Facts listed within the Declaration of Independence supporting the allegation of tyranny:
    a. Parliament's actions "For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever" is tyranny;
    b. "The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States;"
    c. The king's call for relinquishment of the right of Representation in the Legislature is "formidable to tyrants only;" and
    d. "A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people."

Discussion:

The absolute power of king and Parliament to bind the American colonists "in all cases whatsoever" was first enunciated in the *American Colonies Act* of March 18, 1766.

In this act, popularly known as the Declaratory Act, the king and Parliament boldly asserted:

> "That the said colonies and plantations in America have been, are, and of right ought to be, subordinate unto, and dependent upon the imperial crown and parliament of Great Britain; and that the King's majesty, by and with the advice and consent of…parliament… had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, subjects of the crown of Great Britain, in all cases whatsoever."

A trying and patient decade passed before America formally declared her independence against Britain's "Acts of pretended Legislation" which were "foreign to our constitution" and "unacknowledged by our laws."

The Declaration of Independence listed the "long train of abuses and usurpations" suffered under invalid British rule.

Foremost among those abuses included Parliament's actions for "suspending our own Legislatures," and "declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us *in all cases whatsoever*."

The Declaration of Independence claimed that the direct object of these "repeated injuries and usurpations" was the "establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States."

The Declaration furthermore insisted such actions were "formidable to tyrants only" and were marked by every act "which may define a Tyrant;" thereby making the present king, George III, "unfit to be the ruler of a free people."

It was the British government's continued assertion that they had the power to bind the American colonies "in all cases whatsoever" which helped drive the colonists to ultimately seek independence from such tyranny, rather than to merely obtain redress for their grievances, as they had long sought.

Chapter Three: The States

Premises:

1. Voluntarily joining together, the States remain in control of the United States.
2. Only the States could ratify the U.S. Constitution into existence and only the States may change the U.S. Constitution by amendment.

Proofs:

1. U.S. Constitution:
    a. Article VII, Clause 1: "The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same."
    b. Article V: "Amendments to this Constitution…shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof…"

Discussion:

Following their success from the Revolutionary War, in time the States ratified the Constitution for the United States of America.

The Constitution establishes our current form of government upon all matters discussed within its articles, sections, and clauses.

The Constitution became operational once nine State ratifying conventions approved it, in accordance with its terms in Article VII, Clause 1, which reads:

> "The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same."

With the ratification by the New Hampshire convention on June 21, 1788, the requisite nine States had approved the Constitution.

Thereafter, as acknowledged by the Preamble to the Bill of Rights, the Congress of the (11) States by then united met in New York "on Wednesday the Fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine."

As each subsequent State ratified the Constitution, they voluntarily came within its terms and conditions, sending their Representatives and Senators to meet together in Congress.

There have been 27 ratified amendments to the Constitution, being ratified by the requisite three-fourths of the States within the Union at the time of ratification.

Chapter Four: States Meet Together

Premise:

The States meet together through their elected Representatives and Senators for their common benefit and mutual concerns, within the parameters detailed by the Constitution.

Proofs:

1. U.S. Constitution:
    a. Article I, Section 1: "All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.
    b. Article I, Section 2, Clause 1: "The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States…"
    c. Article I, Section 3, Clause 1: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State…"
    d. 17th Amendment: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State…"

Discussion:

Only States may choose Representatives and Senators.

Representatives and Senators meet together in their respective Houses of Congress and act within their delegated authority as evidenced by the U.S. Constitution, for the mutual benefit of the States united together.

Chapter Five: Congress of the United States

Premise:

Members of Congress representing the States operate within the sphere of authority detailed by the Constitution, but are not empowered on their own accord to modify or enlarge the powers they exercise.

Proof:

U.S. Constitution — Article V: "Amendments to this Constitution…shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof…"

Discussion:

Those who are entrusted to exercise delegated powers are not given discretion to change the extent of those powers.

Senators and Representatives may work together to *propose* amendments, but only the States are empowered to *ratify* them.

The States may even bypass Congress in proposing amendments; two thirds of the State legislatures may collectively call for a Convention of States for proposing amendments.

Since neither Senators nor Representatives may change their powers, no legislative powers have changed since 1789 other than as modified by the 27 ratified Amendments.

Although such statements may appear supremely naïve in this day and age to otherwise knowledgeable constitutional scholars, if such persons remain willing to finish reading this booklet, this author is confident they will come to understand that our fundamental principles remain intact and they have simply been masterly duped into believing otherwise.

Chapter Six: The President

Premises:

1. Electors chosen within each State elect the President in the Electoral College.
2. The President is empowered to execute (administer) the law, but he is not empowered to change the law.

Proofs:

1. U.S. Constitution:
    a. Article II, Section 1, Clause 1: "The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America…and…be elected, as follows…"
    b. Article II, Section 1, Clause 2: "Each State shall appoint…a Number of Electors…"
    c. Article II, Section 1, Clause 3: "The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons…"
    d. 12th Amendment: "The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President…"

Discussion:

The President of the United States has no part whatsoever in either proposing or ratifying amendments, as obvious from Article V. As such, he is also powerless to change the Constitution.

Until the 23rd Amendment was ratified in 1961, only States appointed electors for electing the President.

Because of the 23rd Amendment, now the district constituting the seat of government of the United States also appoints electors as if it "were a State."

Chapter Seven: The Supreme Court

Premises:

1. The Supreme Court is not empowered to change the Constitution, by interpretation or otherwise.
2. The Supreme Court does not have the final say on the ultimate meaning of the Constitution.

Proofs:

1. U.S. Constitution:
    a. Article V does not empower the Courts to ratify amendments.
    b. 11th Amendment: "The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State."

Discussion:

Although common belief is that the Supreme Court has the final word on the actual meaning of the Constitution, law and history ultimately proves wrong this premise.

No branch of government *created by the Constitution* may ever have the final word on it.

Those branches created by the Constitution cannot control it; the Constitution controls *them*. The creations cannot control the creator, no matter how slyly they act.

The Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution stands as one of the time-honored testaments that the Constitution is what the majority of *States* declare it.

This, of course, is patently obvious, given Articles V and VII.

The backdrop of the 1795 Eleventh Amendment is that the Supreme Court (in *Chisholm v. Georgia* [2 U.S. 419]) ruled that States could be sued against their will by citizens of other States or foreign nations, because of Article III, Section 2, Clause 1.

The States quickly ratified the 11th Amendment, thereby overturning the court's faulty ruling.

The 11th Amendment thus clarified that the wording of Article III, Section 2, Clause 1 did not completely overrule State sovereignty; i.e., that the States may yet decide if or when they could be sued by individuals.

That the States corrected the Supreme Court in one instance proves the Court can be corrected in other cases, as needed.

The States, of course, have the final word on the ultimate meaning of the Constitution because only they are the principals to the agreement and only they can therefore change it.

No branch of the United States government (legislative, executive or judicial) may change the Constitution or its meaning (even if they seemingly get away with it for 150 years).

The Constitution controls the government and its branches; the government and its branches do not and cannot control the Constitution.

The servant may not become the master, except by devious deception cleverly disguised.

Freedom-loving Americans must simply learn how the government of the United States has long successfully acted in "all cases whatsoever" with power which defies apparent limitation.

Chapter Eight: Congress, the President, and the Courts

Premises:

1. Since Congress, the President, and the Courts, individually or combined, are not empowered to change the U.S. Constitution, *nothing they have done over the past 150 years has actually changed the Constitution*.
2. The Constitution remains wholly intact to be fully reclaimed.

Proof:

U.S. Constitution — 10th Amendment: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Discussion:

The wonderful implications to the principle that government cannot change its own power is that no longer must proponents of individual liberty and limited government be satisfied hoping only for incremental change at any given election cycle or court ruling (generally only to then lose precious ground).

It does not actually therefore matter that strict-constructionists have steadily "lost" ground for 150 years, for until the Constitution is changed, nothing is actually ever lost.

All the ground apparently-lost is capable of being reclaimed simply by understanding how it appears lost.

Individual Americans may therefore take it upon themselves to learn how we have been long ruled by a government which may act authoritatively in "all cases whatsoever."

Chapter Nine: The Deception

Premise:

If the Constitution has not changed beyond the 27 ratified Amendments, we Americans must have been masterly deceived into believing otherwise.

Proof:

Widespread is the belief that the U.S. government is a power unto itself; able to do anything it desires, at any time, to anyone, with complete impunity; i.e., widespread is the belief that the U.S. government may do as it pleases "in all cases whatsoever."

Discussion:

While the proof offered above is hardly to be taken authoritatively, for sake of brevity this author will not expound upon the vast multitude of otherwise insignificant symptoms as has been exhaustively done by others for decades.

Instead, this author points to Part II of this booklet for support.

While studying symptoms may help bring about an accurate diagnosis, they are not to be treated as problems themselves.

The danger of doing so is that the patient is prone to die from unnecessary 'cures' which utterly fail to ever remedy the situation and therefore cause danger on their own.

Chapter Nine serves as a transition from a recitation of necessary background information (Part I), to begin highlighting the mode of action used to bring America to her current condition (operating far beyond the spirit of the Constitution, while actually conforming precisely to its letter [Part II]).

Part II

Paradise Lost

Chapter Ten: Authorized Forms of Government

Premise:

1. The U.S. Constitution actually authorizes two separate and distinct Forms of Government.
    a. The first form authorized by the Constitution is that to which almost the whole of the Constitution speaks; i.e., a Republican Form of Government.
    b. The second form of government is that authorized for the district constituting the seat of government of the United States (the District of Columbia) which may rightly be labeled a Tyrannical Form of Government.

Proofs:

1. U.S. Constitution —
    a. Article IV, Section 4: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government."
    b. Article I, Section 8, Clause 17: "(The Congress shall have Power)…To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may…become the Seat of the Government of the United States…"

Discussion:

Far too few Americans realize that the U.S. Constitution actually authorizes a separate and second form of government.

Without understanding this central fact that the Constitution authorizes a second form of government, there is no hope whatsoever for understanding how government acts without apparent restriction, seemingly "in all cases whatsoever."

Since there are actually two separate guidebooks, it is first absolutely mandatory *to be able to distinguish between them*.

It should be mentioned that there is not room here in this brief booklet to examine our normal republican form of government (which many Americans understand to some degree anyway).

With few Americans recognizing our second form of government allowed under the Constitution, we must here concentrate our studies in Part II of this booklet, which we will now continue...

Chapter Eleven: Constitutionally-Authorized Tyranny

Premise:

The U.S. Constitution authorizes a little federal tyranny, provided it is properly kept within carefully-defined borders.

Proof:

U.S. Constitution — Article I, Section 8, Clause 17: "(The Congress shall have Power…) To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and acceptance by Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States; and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased with the Consent of the Legislature in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards and other needful Buildings."

Discussion:

To begin understanding how the federal government legally acts as a power unto itself, it is absolutely mandatory to realize that our U.S. Constitution — Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 — explicitly authorizes Congress, "in all Cases whatsoever," to exercise "exclusive Legislation" over the district constituting the government seat (and "like Authority" over federal enclave forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings, otherwise within States).

To better understand the impact of this clause, recall from the 1766 British Declaratory Act that Parliament claimed they could bind the colonies without their consent "in all cases whatsoever."

Then recall that the Americans revolted against this tyranny that others could bind them "in all cases whatsoever."

Now realize that the U.S. Constitution uses this same precise phrase of historical omnipotence — "in all cases whatsoever" — to explicitly describe the type of power Congress may lawfully exercise in the government seat (and federal enclaves [forts, etc.]).

With Congress actually being able to exercise exclusive legislation power "in all Cases whatsoever" over the district constituting the government seat, there is here almost no case where they need refrain from acting.

Such awe-inspiring power signifies they can pretty darn well do anything here they please (that is proper to government).

Kind of like exactly what has been going on to varying degrees for the last 150 years (only seemingly in places well beyond those geographically-limited areas).

But the primary key is they <u>are</u> authorized to do what they do (although they seemingly do it beyond their express limitations).

First of all, one must understand the legal limitations on this power. Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 legally restricts the government seat to "ten Miles square" (100 square miles).

The district serving as the seat of government cannot be extended beyond this area by express constitutional prohibition.

The district also had to first be ceded by particular States willing to cede these given lands over to the United States (which Maryland and Virginia voluntarily did).

"Like" authority may also be exercised within federal forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings, as long as those lands were "purchased" with the "Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be."

So, in all these various exclusive legislation lands, there is no longer any State authority remaining therein (except generally the laws of the State within the ceded areas continued until Congress legislated anew).

Since these particular lands are no longer under State authority, Congress may here in these areas legislate in the place of the State (as precisely allowed by Article I, Section 8, Clause 17).

Of course, when Congress acts in the place of a State, Congress needn't only follow their normal powers *which are only meant to be followed when they legislate for the whole country*.

But since Congress is not a State, neither must the constitutional restrictions meant for States be followed (like not making anything other than gold and silver coin a legal tender in the payment of debts [Article I, Section 10, Clause 1]).

Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 therefore provides Congress with an exceptionally powerful escape route from which they may escape their normal constitutional restraints.

The district constituted as the seat of government of the United States is the Seed of Tyranny which has deceptively spread its illness throughout the United States "in all cases whatsoever."

Only States elect Representatives and only States elect Senators. Therefore, the seat of government, no longer being a State, has no direct legislative representation for its inhabitants.

Senators and Representatives from other States enact laws for the district constituting the seat of government of the United States; local residents therein are under a federally-authorized tyranny where others may legislate for them "in all Cases whatsoever," just like the colonial Americans in respect to Parliament.

But the pressing concern is not for the relatively small number of people who choose to live in federal areas (generally so they can work for or influence the federal government), but how this federal tyranny has seemingly extended its omnipotent powers beyond its strictly-limited borders.

Chapter Twelve: Extent of Power

A historical look into the exclusive legislation power is helpful to better understand it today.

In 1791, Congress approved a bill chartering the (first) *Bank of the United States* and sent it to the President for his signature.

President George Washington had misgivings about the bill, so in accordance with Article II, Section 2, Clause 1, he formally requested written opinions from his principal officers upon this subject as it related to the duties of their respective offices.

Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson responded a national bank would violate our "most ancient and fundamental laws" which "constitute the pillars of our whole system of jurisprudence."

Attorney General Edmund Randolph (and James Madison) likewise categorically denied Congress the power to charter a bank.

Whereas Jefferson, Randolph, and Congressman Madison all responded as Americans ever since have responded to questions of government authority (by looking to the general rules of the Constitution and responding accordingly), Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton took a slightly different route.

After all, Hamilton knew full well that the normal rules of the Constitution didn't support Congress chartering a bank, but a bank was pivotal to his plans for a strong central government.

Hamilton's opinion on the constitutionality of a bank didn't concentrate so much on rules, but on their exception, stating:

> "Surely it can never be believed that Congress with exclusive powers of legislation in all cases whatsoever, cannot erect a corporation within the district which shall become the seat of government...And yet there is an unqualified denial of the power to erect corporations in every case on the part both of the Secretary of State and of the Attorney General."

Hamilton continued, after quoting the express power of Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 17:

> "Here then is express power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over certain places, that is, to do in respect to those places all that any government whatsoever may do; For language does not afford a more complete designation of sovereign power than in those comprehensive terms.
>
> "It is in other words a power to pass all laws whatsoever, and consequently to pass laws for erecting corporations as well as for any other purpose which is the proper object of law in a free government."

As argued by Alexander Hamilton, the power of Congress to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever "over certain places" is "to do in respect to those places *all that any government whatsoever may do*."

Hamilton is able to argue this because "language does not afford a *more complete designation of the sovereign power than in those comprehensive terms*."

Powerful words indeed; awe-inspiring power, in fact.

Concluding his thoughts, Hamilton wrote, of Jefferson:

> "His first objection is, that the power of incorporation is not expressly given to Congress…But this cannot mean, that there are not certain express powers which necessary include it.
>
> "As far, then, as there is an express power to do any particular act of legislation, there is an express one to erect a corporation in the case above described."

Under such reasoning, the first bank was chartered for a 20-year term (at the government seat). Ever since, government has expanded its reach, especially after a little help from the courts.

Chapter Thirteen: Early View of the Court

Questions of Congress' exclusive legislative authority reached the Supreme Court in *Cohens v. Virginia* (19 U.S. 264 @ 424).

The importance of this 1821 ruling includes the following:

1. The power to legislate for the district, like all other powers conferred in Article I, Section 8 upon Congress, is "conferred on Congress as the legislature of the Union."
2. "Those who contend that acts of Congress, made in pursuance of this power, do not, like acts made in pursuance of other powers, bind the nation, ought to show some safe and clear rule" which supports their contention.
3. "Whether any particular law be designed to operate without the District…depends on the words of that law."

Given the current wording and structure of the Constitution, it is difficult to dispute the Court's ruling.

Clause 17, after all, is within Section 8 of Article I, just like most of the remainder of the express powers delegated to Congress for acting throughout the Union.

The impact of the Court's ruling is that otherwise locally-effective laws enacted by Congress for the District of Columbia may be enforced nationwide throughout the United States.

For example, if a crime is committed in exclusive legislative areas, then enforcement needn't stop "at the county line;" officers may proceed throughout the States to catch "the bad guy."

That, of course, does not mean that it would necessarily be a federal crime if that same activity occurred "outside the gates."

In other words, enforcement could not *start* if the banned activity *occurred* beyond the fence, but only with activity starting *inside* the fence and then continuing on beyond it.

Chapter Fourteen: Exclusive Legislation Today

Fully understanding the implications of Congress' separate authority to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the District for the Seat of Government of the United States is absolutely critical in our quest to regain limited government.

The Court's statement ("Those who contend that acts of Congress, made in pursuance of this power, do not…bind the nation, *ought to show some safe and clear rule*" which supports their contention) provides constitutional strict constructionists the clear path necessary for restoring the whole U.S. Constitution (along the likes we haven't seen for 150 years).

The single "magic button" needed to restore limited government under the whole Constitution is to simply provide that "safe and clear rule" which would clearly make all laws enacted under Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 local laws only for exclusive legislation areas and not one of the supreme laws of the land (i.e., capable of being enforced nationwide).

Although amending our Constitution is no easy task, it has been done 27 times in our past and may well be done again.

Once an accurate diagnosis of our actual problem has been performed and a clear and possible solution has been proposed, the hard part of our work is already behind us.

In the meantime, as we work toward a new amendment, in order to know "whether any particular law be designed to operate without the District" we must look to "the words of that law."

In other words, study the Constitution and then teach others!

In this way, we can limit the unauthorized extension of those locally-effective laws which falsely appear today to be nationally-effective.

Part III

Paradise Found

Chapter Fifteen: The 'Once and for All' Amendment

When the States in 1795 sought to correct the Supreme Court's misinterpretation of the Constitution, they ratified the 11th Amendment to settle the matter 'once and for all.'

Thus, to best overturn the Supreme Court's invalid 1821 *Cohens v. Virginia* ruling (invalid because it has tragically allowed Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 to be used as the ultimate tool for implementing American tyranny), the States should ratify a new 'Once and for All' Amendment.

A new amendment would clarify that no law enacted under Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 constitutes any part of the Supreme Law of the Land under Article VI, Clause 2 of the Constitution.

Additional wording that such laws are but local legislation and cannot be directly executed throughout any of the United States outside of the exclusive legislation areas should not be necessary, but may nevertheless be included for additional safety.

Should Congress, the Courts, and/or the President (or executive agencies) yet somehow creatively discover a method to bypass this new amendment, then another should then be ratified which repeals Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 in its entirety (with those lands being retroceded back to the States, similar to Virginia accepting back her portion of the District of Columbia in 1846).

Repeal, though appealing in its own right (due to the utter devastation the initial interpretation has caused), should probably be merely a backup plan to avoid more drastic changes to the Constitution if matters can otherwise be helped.

Chapter Sixteen: Proposing Amendments

Constitutional amendments may be proposed in one of two ways, as outlined in Article V of the U.S. Constitution.

The normal way is for two-thirds of both houses of Congress to send a proposed amendment to the States for ratification.

If there proves to be an insufficient number of congressional members willing to reduce their power and propose this *Once and For All* Amendment, the remaining route is for two-thirds of the State legislatures to call for a convention to propose it.

Once three-fourths of the legislatures or conventions ratify an amendment (proposed by either Congress or a Convention of States), it becomes "valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution."

This author readily admits that he long worried that a new convention would leave open the possibility for a "runaway convention" (i.e., that delegates would do as they see fit and propose whatever they wanted, even things quite harmful).

While this is still a concern, it is far less so if a sufficient number of people understand the information within this booklet.

The safety valve with another convention, of course, is they are limited by Article V of the Constitution to *proposing* amendments.

Thus delegates at any convention may only *propose* changes; changes must yet be approved by three-fourths of the States (through the legislatures or *separate* ratifying conventions).

During any ratification period, free and open debate would be better-assured today by the decentralized Internet. In other words, Americans today would be better protected than at any time in our history with free and open debate (adding another layer of protection) even with pursuing this alternate route.

Chapter Seventeen: Wording the Amendment

Although the precise wording of the *Once and For All* Amendment would necessarily be left up to any convention should there be one, here nevertheless is a tentative proposal:

> "The exclusive legislation power of the Congress of the United States under Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution for the United States of America shall not be construed to be any part of the supreme Law of the Land within the meaning of Article VI, Clause 2 of the said Constitution.
>
> "Every law, resolution, rule, regulation, or order enacted, passed or otherwise hereinbefore or hereinafter acted upon under Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 shall be strictly limited to its precise jurisdictional limits strictly applicable to exclusive legislation areas as must therein be designated."

It should be briefly mentioned that Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution provides Congress with the power "to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States."

As any landowner should know, one can make rules on his or her own property that could not be made elsewhere.

Thus this clause may also allow Congress an excessive amount of latitude to here enact rules and attempt to extend them beyond their natural limitation.

As such, it may be that a proposed amendment would also need to address this possibility in similar fashion (or another amendment could be added if this became an issue).

Chapter Eighteen: Education

The 1821 Court's clarification that whether "any particular law be designed to operate without the District…depends on the words of that law" shows the importance of education today (so Americans may adequately differentiate between laws meant only for the District of Columbia and laws meant for the Union).

The opinion also better explains why proponents of raw government power do not want anyone else understanding what is going on (so they can extend their legitimate exclusive legislation power illegitimately by deception beyond its legal boundaries).

If omnipotent government's sleight of hand is adequately revealed through education, their power of deception is lost; exclusive legislation lands have defined borders, after all.

Laws enacted for these geographically-limited areas beyond normal constitutional restraints are not nationally-effective; i.e., they do not and cannot *directly* apply throughout the Union.

These laws are only locally-effective, even as they can now be nationally enforced (i.e., *after* the laws are *locally* broken).

Even though a new amendment is theoretically unnecessary, due to a generalized constitutional ignorance and the severity and longevity of the deception involved, it is best to confront the source of tyranny head-on with an amendment.

The good thing about education or working toward a constitutional amendment is that they are not mutually exclusive matters — working for one helps the other.

Our educational program consists of pulling back the curtain to expose the man behind it as a 'not-so wise and not-so powerful fraud'; a man who pulls the levers of omnipotent government for immense personal gain for himself and quite a few of his friends at our expense. We need only pull back the proper curtain and to begin barking loudly…

The all-powerful genie who has too-long served as master must be properly instructed on the true purpose of his golden wristbands — his shackles which are the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, shackles which signify that he is not the master, but merely a faithful servant.

If the genie doesn't wish to obey because he has "phenomenal cosmic power" (in the words of Disney's *Aladdin*), then he is to be forced back into his "itty-bitty living space" — his small bottle "ten Miles square" with the 'Once and For All' Amendment.

As we teach Americans about individual liberty and limited government under the *whole* Constitution, we will re-build the corral to keep in the wild stallions which have too long been running loose beyond their ten-mile square jurisdictional fence.

Whereas our long-term goal is ratification of the *Once and For All* Amendment, education is our immediate goal — one person at a time, if need be.

Will you help restore Liberty and Justice, Once and For All?

If so, please pass* along the information within this booklet and start barking…

*Note: One may find pdf files of *Tyranny's Seat* with two pages for each side of an 8.5" x 11" sheet (in landscape orientation) online at www.PatriotCorps.org. For your home printer, one-sided printing files are available for printing one side first and then the other. For printing greater numbers at a local quick-printer, duplex printing files are also available online.

The inside covers and back page of this booklet are available for customization during printing, such as adding a "Compliments of:" or "Sponsorship by:" section along with name, logo and/or other info.

Please consider distributing this information to help educate others so that America may again be the bright Beacon of Liberty in a world all too full of darkness and despair.

Chapter Nineteen: *Monetary Laws*

For an in-depth analysis on how the U.S. government has deceptively used its exclusive legislation power to subvert the spirit of the Constitution while actually conforming precisely to its letter in just one particular instance (the power to coin money), please see *Monetary Laws of the United States*.

Monetary Laws shows how the first legal tender paper currencies were deceptively instituted in 1862 and specifically how the Supreme Court cleverly upheld cases which challenged these new laws.

Monetary Laws also shows how F.D.R. supposedly "confiscated" our gold in 1933 and how he effectively destroyed the gold market in the United States for the next 40 years.

Volume II of *Monetary Laws* is an appendix which contains a text of all of America's monetary laws for greater ease of study on this important subject.

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The End

Restoring Liberty and Justice, Once and For All

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